





## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "PO-WAN," 2,338 " " " H. I. Black.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,460 " " " C. V. Lloyd (At Dock).  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "PO-WAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " C. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from QUEEN'S STREET WHARF WEST, (except Mondays from DOUGLAS WHARF) and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.  
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,191 tons, Captain W. Reynell (At Dock).  
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. &amp; C. MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,588 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.  
 "NANNING," 569 " " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 2 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or of BUTLER & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

## THE Steamers

## "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

## IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

## BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

## OF THE

## COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES INDÉS ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fast and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## Hotel.

## KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.  
 The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.  
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.  
 Electric Lights, Fans and Cell Bells.  
 Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 14.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.  
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.  
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.  
 Moderate Terms and No Extra.  
 Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

[Foot]

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captain and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 406, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SACHSEN" Capt. Woltemas	About THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 1907.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. Lenz	About FRIDAY, 15th Nov., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITFOLD" Capt. Kirchner	About TUESDAY, 19th Nov., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Bizet	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st, 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of Nov., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1907.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

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## Dentistry.

## THIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904.

## Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

## THE LATEST METHOD

of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

[51]

## THE OIL TANKER.

THE STORY OF A MODERN ARCADE.

BY R. S. FENNELLY.

Of all they that go down to the sea in ships, the captain and crew of an oil-tank steamer represent perhaps the most modern development of primitive man's hollowed log. All the other ships and steamers that stud the seven seas may be regarded each in its own way as a development from some pre-existing type. But the "oil-tanker"—the steamship carrying oil in bulk pumped in and out of its own hull—is a unique thing. It is fortunate that this latest birth of Time has fallen into the capable hands of Mr. J. D. Henry, editor of the "Petroleum World," as its first historian.

Save for some small Italian sailing coasters which carried wine in bulk in the vessel's hold, the oil-tanker had no predecessors. But there are many claimants to the credit of having designed the first Mr. Henry decides that the first British-built bulk oil vessel to trade between America and this country was the "Athletic," built by Messrs. Rogerson, of St. Peter's, Tyneside, in 1863. She was 148 ft. long, and had a draught of 16 ft. 9 in. Of this vessel, almost as mystic as the Flying Dutchman, no records and no history remain; but Palmer's, of Jarrow, built in 1872 the "Vaderland" (1,748 tons) for the Red Star Steamship Company, of Antwerp. This was the pioneer tank steamer, but it seems that the owner had the tanks constructed near the stern, and the smell of the first cargo was so strong, and the steerage passengers complained so much more strongly, that subsequently the oil tanks were used for carrying ordinary cargo.

## IN PREHISTORIC TIMES.

Neither of these experiments left much mark on commercial history, and it was left for Ludwig Nobel, the Swede who developed Bakul, brother of the inventor of dynamite, to introduce the oil-tank steamers about 1878 first on the Caspian and Volga, and then in the Mediterranean. The oil fields of Baku are the commercialised development of the aged fires of Zoroastrianism. U. oil very lately there sat a priest in a temple tending the sacred fire side by side with Nobel's huge oil tank. Ludwig Nobel seems to have mentally connected his refined oil with the world's great teachers. He named his first tank steamer the Zoroaster, and followed this with the Buddha, Moses, Socrates, Mahomet, Spinoza, Darwin—one of the few instances we remember for a moral and ethical purpose running through the task of naming steamers.

When, about 1885, the Russian oil companies began seriously to compete in the English and Continental markets with American barrel and case oil, the tank-steamer was seen to be the key to the situation. Oil could be transported more cheaply, and they would save the Russians the cost of barrels, for which the Caucasus provides no wood, or of tin cases, for which they lacked plant. They came to England, and the Fergussons, a cargo steamer, was converted into a tanker by Messrs. Craggs and Sons, of Middlesbrough, in 1885. But she had separate tanks fixed in her hold. The first real ocean-going oil-tanker of the modern type carrying oil in the hold was the "Gluckauf," built by Armistongs, for Herr Reidemann, of Bremen, in the same year.

## THE PROBLEM OF SAFETY.

From that day all the commercial nations have either built or bought oil-tankers. There was in 1892 a great fight instigated by the Rockefeller (who then had no makers) against oil-tankers to pass through the Suez Canal, but Messrs. Samuel, of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, the pioneers of the Far East oil-tankers, triumphed, and now the Standard Oil Company sends its own tank steamers through the canal which it then said was too hot for such a dangerous cargo as mineral oil. One of their vessels, the Narragansett, is the largest of its class in the world. No industry has had more anxious problems to solve than this. At first they were built, for safety, with a double skin, but it was found that oil leakage and vapour collected between the two in places which could not be got at, and explosions occurred. Some tankers, like the Shell steamers have their engines galley, and crew's quarters all for safety. The Standard oil-tankers, on the other hand, have the engines amidships, and in consequence an oil-tight funnel for the propeller shaft has to pass under the oil cargo. Leakage has been a difficult problem, because petroleum will work through almost any joint, and the merits of the plug-headed rivet and the pan-headed rivet are still debated among the leopards.

## NO "RETURNED EMPTIES."

As oil is apt to expand under tropical temperatures, it was necessary to construct expansion tanks, and owing to its being carried in bulk it displayed a habit of shifting like a grain cargo—hence, transverse bulkheads of stout plate had to be built in the holds. It was objected that oil-tankers would never pay because they could not get return freight, but by suitable ventilation and the use of a steam-cleaser the holds are so purified that cargoes of tea, rice, silk, and all sorts of other delicate goods have been brought back without damage.

Mr. Henry's book is technological and technical, illustrated with splendid maps, diagrams and tables. But it is full of general interest, and the story of how Capt. Walker, of the "Genoa," like another "Jim Bludie," perished in the blazing benzine in a Sumatran harbour is one well worthy of the glorious history of our mercantile marine.—*Morning Leader*.

"Thirty-five Years of Oil Transport: The Evolution of the Tank Steamer" By J. D. Henry, 21, Great Tower St., E.C. 2.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Store will be open at 2 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Nov., 1905.

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## Consignees.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENLEDI," FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. [970]

## "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

## "INDRANI"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 12th November, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 12 o'clock Noon, TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. [975]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

## "PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 5th of November, at 5 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th of November, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 16th of November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. [1]

## Intimations.

## A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.,

6, Queen's Road Central,

WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT

in pints and Baby bottles.

## FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &amp;c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE

AND

Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

ALSO

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [94]

## KUHN &amp; KOMOR'S

## ART CURIOS STORE.

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst., at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Connaught Hotel).

AND

A CLEARANCE SALE OF GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES

will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [886]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 35 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask

or Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.00 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [11]







## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

E

WATSON'S CELEBRATED BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A PURE MALT

WHISKY

OR

GENUINE AGE

VERY FINE

AND

MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1907.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contributions.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
 WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
 The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
 The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
 Single Copies, Daily, six cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907.

## THE PEAK OUTRAGE.

The dastardly outrage which was committed at the Peak yesterday, in which a European lady was brutally assaulted, calls for more than mere passing note. It is a dangerous sign when Europeans cannot walk there in broad daylight without being subject to the attention of that class of the community which lives by preying upon its neighbours. It is not for us to say whether the Peak is adequately policed or not; that may safely be left in the hands of the police authorities. But if the culprit is caught, as we hope and trust he will be, he should be dealt with in an exemplary fashion. For the greater part of the day the Peak, being a residential area, is deserted by the male sex, and if rogues and scoundrels take it into their heads that they can work their will on the women left at home there will undoubtedly be something like a tumult. In this case, we understand that the victim of the malefactor suffered no serious injury, but that was not for any lack of determination on the part of the marauder. To be flung down the side of a mountain is an experience which none can desire and least of all the unprotected female portion of Hongkong. There are worse things, however, that might conceivably happen along the practically deserted roads on the higher levels, and it is to guard against these that steps must be taken. A daylight robbery is serious enough in all conscience, but there are deeper depths of evil to which defenceless womankind may be dragged. It is perfectly true that the police cannot be everywhere at the same time, but it is also true that the patrolling of the roads

and bypaths should be such as to afford the least possible chance of women or children being left to the mercy of villains. We can congratulate the Captain Superintendent on his idea of advertising a description of the offender, for if he lives in the vicinity of the Peak he cannot but be known to a wide circle of servants and domestics generally. We can only trust that he may be caught before he learns that the "hue and cry" is out and before the episode is forgotten.

## CHINESE AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Last week, the members of the International Institute at Shanghai gave what is fittingly described as a highly successful banquet, which was graced by the presence of Madame Wu and Madame Jui Cheng and about 30 foreign ladies, in honour of H. E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, and H. E. Jui Cheng, retiring Tao-tai of Shanghai and recently appointed Judge of Kiangsu. According to Dr. Gilbert Reid, the principal object of the Institute is to promote harmony between Chinese and foreigners by means of social gatherings, and it will readily be admitted that if this desirable end can be reached through informal assemblies of the sort the Institute will prove a worthy benefactor and lead to the creation of similar institutions throughout the Far East. Referring to this subject His Excellency Wu delivered himself of some extremely valuable ideas, which are worthy of consideration by foreigners living in this part of the world, and expressed some home truths which are seldom properly appreciated by the European section of the community. He remarked:—"We are all here, I mean foreigners and Chinese, for the best, and we should all be prepared to face the future, with its vastly altered conditions and its wider, brighter outlook, altogether. What we have to do in order to be able to do this, is to learn from each other, to study each other, and to know each other. Only from knowledge can sympathy or appreciation proceed. We, Chinese, are too reticent, too retiring in our ways and manners. It is seldom that a foreigner can have access to our families or houses. In the same way it is very rare for a Chinese gentleman to have access to the house of a foreigner. Your business men, engaged in commercial dealings with us, know us superficially, but beyond that it is very rarely we have any intercourse in the way of social gatherings together. This is a state of things, however, which I am glad to think, is bound to disappear. We ought to be prepared to change for the better. I hope the old order, the old conditions, are past, and that in future my countrymen and foreigners who come to China will mix more freely and be more friendly towards each other. Next to education I think intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, officially and socially, is most important to China. Of course, in official life and dealings we often come in contact with each other, and so, also, do we in commercial life and dealings; but if we are to know and appreciate each other better we ought to carry our intercourse a little further. We ought to have frequent social functions in common. We ought to invite each other to our respective homes, the same as you do among yourselves. We ought not to treat each other as strangers but look upon each other as trusted friends and intimates." If His Excellency's idea were carried into effect it would mean a social revolution which might well usher in a new epoch in the relationship between the two races. It may be true, as the speaker averred, that the Chinese are too reticent, but it is not the fact that the alien population is inclined to be too exclusive, not to say fastidious? Most men engaged in business are in daily contact with the Chinese and fully appreciate their best qualities, but there the acquaintanceship ends, with the result that the foreigner knows the Chinese only superficially, if at all. It has only been since the inauguration of the present regime that the Chinese have had the honour of attending the official functions at Government House, or, indeed, of entering into social fellowship with the official class. There was a time when the head of the administration did not even know the names of the men who were making history on the mainland, although they were residents in Hongkong and contributors to the revenue of the Colony. Now, we are happy to think, such a state of affairs is no longer likely to exist, and the fact that the Governor is prepared to meet the Chinese subjects in social intercourse should have an excellent effect in bringing about that better understanding which should be fostered and secured. The question is, of course, are the Chinese themselves desirous of furthering the idea ventilated by the Chinese Minister? Anyone who has had the opportunity of meeting the Chinese in private life will agree that they are excellent hosts, and from that we may gather that there is no innate repugnance to associating with foreigners but, rather, a natural hesitancy from appearing as if they wished to force their company on those whom they meet in business. The foreigner, on the other hand,

is perhaps equally diffident and the consequence is that there is none of that fraternising which might be expected to characterise the relations between the two races. More and more the line of demarcation has been strengthened, but not by the Chinese so much as by those who have held the reins of government for a space. For example, the Peak Reservation Ordinance is an indefensible piece of legislation which must be gall and wormwood to the Chinese community, and which nobody yet has been able to justify. The apparent barrier to admission to Government House has, as we have observed, been withdrawn and it being clear that the Chinese are prepared to forget and forgive, there is hope for the future association of Chinese and Europeans on a social footing. But how is it to be brought about? Not by mutual stand-offishness, but by the assembly together of the two main elements to success. Shanghai seems to believe that the bridge has been erected by the establishment of the International Institute, for which we have no equivalent in Hongkong. In this connection we may quote the *Shanghai Times*:—"The International Institute is the only establishment, so far as we know, the mission of which is to teach—not the Chinese to know the truth in the abstract, or themselves in particular,—but the foreigner to know the truth as it frequently stands revealed in Chinese character, and the Chinese to recognise the modicum (let us say) of truth that is hidden beneath a white epidermis. It is in this that the Institute is unique; its object, purpose, and aim are to teach us—Chinese and foreigner—to know each other and thus to appreciate each other." If such an institution were established in Hongkong it should go a long way towards attaining the object of those who believe in bringing the two classes together and forming something more than a merely commercial *entente*. Shanghai has led the way and Hongkong need not be too proud to take an example from the Northern Settlement. The Chinese through the Minister to Washington have shown what they think of the project and it may be assumed that an equally cordial sentiment pervades the Chinese community in this Colony.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. ARATHORN SETH, the popular Registrar, Supreme Court, accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Seth, returned from home leave by the H. A. L. S. *Siletta* to-day. Mr. Seth has been greatly benefited in health by the vacation in England.

GAMBLERS are again having a lively time. Two more raids were executed by the city police last evening, and a batch of twenty-five men was made prisoners. Sergeant Lenaghan captured sixteen men at 86, Third Street. Detective Sergeant Muriel seized the remainder at 4, Tsun Hing Lane. They were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, and fined.

THE *Asahi* says that Mr. John Hartley, an English resident of Yokohama, who was formerly a large importer of drugs from England, claims that, owing to a mistaken analysis made by the Department of Home Affairs of the Japanese Government, his commercial credit was destroyed. On this ground he demands from the Japanese Government two million yen compensation for damage.

AN "A" team of the Hongkong Rugby Football Club will play a scratch XV composed of naval players, captained by Lieut. Tweedie, to-morrow afternoon, at 4.30 p.m., playing in colours. The team is as follows:—W. J. Daniel, (capt.) full back; F. C. Carroll, G. D. McNeill, A. N. O'Neil and S. U. M. Bodysley, three quarter backs; A. V. Monk and L. J. Blackburne, half backs; Capt. R. M. Ranking, W. N. Weston, Lieut. N. Fraser, R. G. Munro, H. W. Lester, R. O. Hutchison, C. B. Hayward and W. B. Stanton, forwards.

ACCORDING to the customary usage, at each day's audience with the Grand Councilors the senior member, who is usually a Prince, acts as spokesman to Their Majesties, the other members do not participate actively in any discussion, unless questioned by the Emperor or Empress Dowager. But recently, notwithstanding the fact that Chang Chih-tung is ranked the 4th and Yuan Shih-kai as the 6th in seniority, Their Majesties always consult with them on all reform questions. In order to be better able to converse with them, the Empress Dowager has ordered that the Grand Councilors may hereafter be seated in a "straight line" in front of her instead of one after the other, as formerly. —*Sin Wan-pao*.

IN the last issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, it will be remembered, it was mentioned in these columns that a boatman, by name Tang Kin, was at the Police Court, yesterday, fined \$100 for having in his possession sixty-seven bags of flour, which were suspected to have been stolen from some vessel discharging cargo in port. Tang paid his fine, and all would have gone well with him had he not produced from his pocket, before leaving the Magistracy, certain books which related to the Triad Society. This was seen by an officer, who has some knowledge of the Triads, and the unlucky Tang was locked up. In the books, so it is alleged, Tang's name was mentioned as a member. This morning, he was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being a member of an unlawful society, and the case was adjourned.

## DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

## EUROPEAN LADY MALTREATED.

THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT AT THE PEAK.

News is to hand to-day of a most daring case of highway robbery which was perpetrated at the Peak yesterday, the victim being a European lady, who was most cruelly maltreated by the thug. That the robbery was a carefully planned affair, and that the robber intended to go to any extreme to carry out successfully his plans, will be seen from the particulars that have reached us.

The lady in question is the wife of a prominent business man in the Colony, and has been residing at the Peak for some time. At about 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she left her house and started to walk to the Plantation Road Station, where she expected to meet a tramcar that would bring her to town. She carried in her hand a small silver purse, which contained one fifty-cent piece and four twenty-cent bits, and her pocket handkerchief. Arriving about eighty yards from the tram station, a young man, having the appearance of a house "boy," stopped and addressed her.

"Missis," he is quoted as saying, "you saved which side Missis Frohman lib?" The lady did not stop, but continued walking slowly on, with the Chinaman at her side. It might here be remarked that the lady walked on the side of the road overlooking the city, while the Chinaman, who was on her right hand side, occupied the inner part of the roadway. She explained to him as best she could the residence of the person he sought. The Chinaman appeared to have understood the directions he got and was seemingly very thankful. As the lady was leaving him, she felt herself all of sudden seized by the arm, and the next moment she was thrown down an embankment—about eight feet deep. The man then followed, her down to where she lay and relieved her of her purse. This accomplished the scoundrel disappeared.

Fortunately, the lady was in no way seriously injured by the fall, and although suffering from shock, she was able to return home for treatment. The occurrence was reported to Police Sergeant Gordon, at Mount Gough Police Station, where a description of the robber was wired to the various police stations.

The man is known; he can be identified; and it is to be hoped that with the sharp look-out that is being kept by the city police he may be run to earth and made to pay dearly for his deeds.

We may call our readers' attention to an advertisement appearing elsewhere giving a description of the malefactor.

## LUSITANO FOOTBALL CLUB.

## ELEVEN A SIDE COMPETITION.

On the 23rd ult., Ribeiro's team (B) met Cordeiro's team (B) and the latter won by 3 goals to nil. Victor's team (C) met Barreto's team (H) on the 15th ult., and resulted in a draw, one goal each.

On the 30th ult., Ozeiro's team (D) met Rosa's team (G) and resulted in a draw. Brito's team (F) met Barros's team (A) on the 6th inst., and the former won by one goal to nil. The table now stands:—

F. W. L. D. A. F. P.  
 Cordeiro's team (B) 1 1 0 0 0 3 3  
 Brito's team (F) 1 1 0 0 0 1 3  
 Rosa's team (G) 1 0 0 1 0 1 1  
 Victor's team (C) 1 0 0 1 1 1 1  
 Ozeiro's team (D) 1 0 0 1 0 0 1  
 Barreto's team (H) 1 0 0 1 1 1 1  
 Barros's team (A) 1 0 1 0 1 0 0  
 Ribeiro's team (E) 1 0 1 0 0 3 1

## THE ARMSTRONG POWDER FACTORY.

## INTERESTING PROCEEDING AT HIRATSUKA.

The gunpowder factory at Hiratsuka, near Kamakura, of Messrs. Armstrong & Co., has now been completed, and is to commence working about the end of the year or early in January. Mr. George M. Carey, chief engineer and manager, and Mr. Joseph Sayers (7), a director of Armstrong & Co., who came from England to superintend the construction of the factory, are leaving for England shortly. The Municipality of Hiratsuka recently presented these gentlemen with a pair of beautiful vases together with a cordial address.

The factory has been constructed at the request of the Japanese Navy, and after its lapse of ten years it will pass into the hands of the Navy. The substance of Mr. Carey's reply to the address, as published in vernacular contemporaries, is as follows:—

During the Russo-Japanese War Messrs. Armstrong & Co. supplied the Japanese Government with large quantities of explosives. The Japanese Government subsequently drew up a scheme to construct a powder factory in Japan under the superintendence of our firm while the war was still in progress, and I was commissioned to select the site thereof. As the result of my travels in different parts of the country, I decided upon the present site.

"The situation in which the Armstrong powder factory now stands in England was a small place just about the size of a ligutuka, when the factory which turns out thousands of tons (7) of powder every day having been erected; the place has now grown into a large town, which is about to be incorporated into a city. This factory at Hiratsuka is smaller than the one in England, but it will turn out over 300 tons daily, and there can be no doubt that Hiratsuka will grow as Japanese military affairs increase."

We (*Japan Chronicle*) can only hope that the towns and cities in Japan where no powder factories exist will grow more rapidly than Hiratsuka.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## CHINESE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th November.  
 A Hongkong merchant, named Chen Cheung, has petitioned H. E. the Viceroy to the effect that he has formed a newspaper company in Hongkong and prays that his paper be permitted to be imported into this city for circulation. In reply, H. E. the Viceroy has stated that the petitioner's request may be granted on the condition that his paper is not a party organ for unjustly criticising the affairs in connection with Government, but the views expressed should be with the object of enlightening the minds of the public.

## ASSAULT ON MISSIONARY.

With reference to the case of assault that took place a fortnight ago, at Sam Kong, in the district of Namhoi, which was caused by the villagers against a French missionary who was then preaching there, Tao-tai Wen Tsung-yao and the Magistrate of Namhoi called the other day at the French Consulate here to investigate fuller particulars in connection with the case. Yesterday the French Consul called on H. E. the Viceroy to discuss matters affecting the case and it is reported that a satisfactory settlement will be soon arrived at.

## PIRACY.

On account of the frequent occurrence of piracy on the waterways of the West River, H. E. the Viceroy has appointed Colonel Yang Wing-ai and Captain Chiu Heung-pang to take charge of the patrolling work on the waterways of the River.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

The returns of opium smokers who have been admitted to the Anti-Opium Hospital of the Canton Anti-Opium Association for treatment from the 1st day of the 7th moon to the end of the 9th moon, together with those who have been discharged or died in the institution, are as follows:—

7th moon—Patients admitted 147. Discharged on recovery 49. Died 13.  
 8th moon—Patients admitted 66. Discharged on recovery 58. Died 12.  
 9th moon—Patients admitted 93. Discharged on recovery 1. Died 9.

## MR. CHARLES HARDOUN AT CANTON.

Yesterday the French Consul here together with Monsieur Charles Hardouin, a member of the Tonkin Government, formerly Consul-General for France here, now on a visit to Canton, called on H. E. the Viceroy.

## WATERWORKS COMPANY.

The Canton Waterworks Company has applied to the Canton Bidding Bureau for a piece of land near the Canton-Hankow Railway Ferry Wharf on the new bund for the purpose of building the Company's headquarters in the future.

## GOLD MINING.

A mining expert named Chan Kwong-yau has petitioned the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to the effect that if gold mines could turn out gold to the extent of 1,313 mace per picul of ore it would be payable to work such mines, and that the Bureau should encourage the public to float companies to work mines in the province.

## RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Canton River Iron Bridge Company has advertised calling a meeting of shareholders for the 20th day of the tenth moon at its head office in Honan to discuss the advisability of continuing or suspending the arrangements in connection with the building of the bridge across the Canton River. I will be remembered that the director of this company, Mr. Lau Ching-tung, died a short time ago in Hongkong.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the gentry and other residents of the city of Canton will be held to-day at the Mun Yuen Gardens in the western suburb to make the necessary arrangements for the opening of a Local Self-Government Bureau in the city of Canton, in conformity with the expressed desire of the Central Government to introduce self-government throughout the whole Empire. This is the first attempt made in this direction in Canton, although the originators of this movement are men hailing from the district of Heungshan.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

## THIRD DAYS RESULTS.

The following results of the third day's racing were received too late for publication in our last issue:—

THE MANCHU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies, bona fide griffins at date of entry, that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.  
 Mr. Barley and Elm's Majestay (Crighton) 1  
 Mr. John Peel's M. K. Siccar. (Johnstone) 2  
 Mr. H. H. O'Neil's Eastern King (Cumming) 3  
 Time—2:48 1/5.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.  
 Uncle Charlie's Controller. (Hayes) 1  
 Mr. John Peel's Cotswold. (Johnstone) 2  
 Mr. Mario's Argente. (Vida) 3  
 Time—2:43 1/5.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China ponies winners at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. No entrance fee. One mile and a quarter.  
 Mr. Riving's Bracken. (Ried) 1  
 Mr. Rink's Sealum. (Vida) 2  
 Mr. Duxey's Spring Rose. (Master) 3  
 Time—2:41.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 200. Second pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters third pony, Tls. 50. For all China ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Jockeys, non-winners, allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 5 lbs. extra.  
 Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.  
 Mr. Rennet's Moonlight. (Fisher) 1  
 Mr. Siccar's Pat. (Jevens) 2  
 Mr. Manchester's Snippet. (McClellan) 3  
 Time—2:30 1/5.

## QUARREL OVER A SEAWALL.

## CONTRACTOR'S DISPUTE SETTLED IN COURT.

Some months ago Li Sin, a stone mason, carrying on a business at 'i, Tai-kok-tai, undertook to do certain work of repairing a seawall at Hunghom docks, for \$1,000. The work was completed in April last, and, according to Li, he has only received part payment. The balance he has failed to obtain.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, he brought action against Tsang Kun Leung to recover \$650. Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

Mr. d'Almada said that the claim was for masonry work done in connection with a stone seawall at Hunghom docks. The defence, he stated, did not deny that the work was done, except that they had discharged the debt.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Have you paid him? Mr. Kong Sing—Yes, your Lordship. We have paid him and don't owe him anything.

Plaintiff was then called to the box. He spoke to being engaged by the defendant to do the work. \$50, he said, was paid to him on account, the balance was still owing.

Mr. Kong Sing—You trade under the name of Yuen Wo?

Witness—I do.  
 How many partners have you in your business?—I have no partners at all. The business is mine.

You know the Yung Fat Kun firm?—I do.  
 The principal man in that firm is Ng Yu Tiag?—Yes.

He is the principal contractor in connection with the work on the seawall, for which you are now claiming?—Yes.

Before you entered into this contract did you ask the defendant to obtain a contract for you with Ng Yu Tiag?—Yes.

That was the sub-contract to repair this seawall?—The third sub-contract.

You agreed to do the work for \$1,000?—Yes. And out of that you paid \$50 as commission for getting the job?—Yes.

Did you get paid for the work?—I only received a portion.

Witnesses were produced by the defence to prove that plaintiff had been paid, and judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

## THE PIRACY OF TRADE-MARKS.

MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS AND THE JAPANESE.

Undeterred by recent exposures, the piracy of trade-marks goes merrily on in Japan. The latest victims are Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., the soap firm of Port Sunlight, England, who have become famous not only because of their soaps, but by reason of their success in obtaining from the London *Daily Mail* the sum of £50,000 damages for libel. We are afraid, however, that in the present condition of the law in this country they will not succeed in obtaining 50 sen by reason of the injury done to their business by Japanese piracy. Yet the offence is most glaring, not to say impudent. The pirates began cautiously some time ago by imitating in part the appearance and design of the boxes in which the soap of Messrs. Lever is sold. Gaining courage from impunity, however, they have now gone the whole hog, as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would say. We have before us two oblong boxes bearing the words "Velvet Skin Soap" in white letters on a red ground. At first sight the two boxes are identical, and even when given to understand that one is a piracy, it is difficult to say which is the offender. On close examination, however, it is seen that in place of the words "Lever Brothers, Limited, Port Sunlight, England," the piratical box contains in similar shaped letters "S. M. Aigo & Co., Savoniers, Fabrique Par, England." The last word stands in a line by itself, just as is the case with the genuine box. In order to increase the likeness and a Japanese not knowing English would probably be deceived even if he had both boxes before him. There is one slight difference, however. The genuine box has the picture of a lady with her hair down her back sitting on a black ball representing the world, faint white lines indicating the degrees of longitude and latitude. In the imitation, the lady remains untouched, but the sphere on which she is sitting has alternate white and black longitudinal lines which give it the appearance of a football. Perhaps this is emblematic of the case with which Japan deals with the inventions of the whole world. They are here to kick about as she pleases, without money and without price. Colonel Ingersoll was once asked if he believed in baptism. "Yes," he replied; "most certainly, especially with soap." In this sense the Japanese have been Baptists for many years; and now they have added soap to their abominable deviations the inmost mystery of the religion of cleanliness has been reached. But when to this are added the virtuous delights of a Velvet Skin Soap, they should see that they are not put off with a colourable imitation. What Messrs. Lever Brothers are going to do we cannot say. They will probably exhaust their legal remedy by Court proceedings, and when these fail there will be an appeal to diplomacy and to the interpretation of Conventions promising to protect industrial property. However, Mr. W. H. Lever is a member of Parliament whilst on the Government side of the House, and when it comes to diplomatic intervention he may possibly be able to exercise greater pressure than some other victims of the interpretation of patent laws in Japan.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lalrang*) 10th inst.  
 French (*Polystene*) 11th inst.  
 German (*Sachsen*) 12th inst., p.m.  
 Canadian (*Empress of China*) 17th inst.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Polystene*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon on 6th inst., at 4 p.m., for this port.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yakamata Maru*, Bombay Line, left Molt for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.



## Telegrams.

(Reuters).

## The Financial Crisis in the United States.

London, 5th November.

The Cabinet has decided not to call a special session of Congress to consider the financial situation, but it is expected that President Roosevelt will recommend a currency reform legislation at the opening of the regular session on the 2nd December.

## Russia.

The *Nova Vremya* publishes the result of the Minister for Railways' journey to Southern Russia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. The Minister found the railways controlled by revolutionaries who were planning an armed rising.

The Minister narrowly escaped being bombed at Ashkhabad.

Later.

## The Sensational Trials in Germany.

Another sensational trial opens to-day in Berlin, in which the journalist Brand is charged with criminal libel for accusing Prince Buelow with the grossest offences.

## The 5th Lancers.

The affair of the 5th Lancers is keenly discussed in military circles.

No official explanation has been given, but it is understood that the decision was taken by the Army Council, and is believed to be traceable to the autumn manoeuvres on Salisbury plain.

## THE BIDDLE CASE.

THE PRISONER CONVICTED BY JUDGE WILFLEY ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

Another of the criminal cases decided by Judge Wilfley, of the new U.S. District Court for China, has been appealed to the superior court in the States. A telegram was received at the American Consulate to-day (October 30) addressed to C. Biddle and signed "Lammie," informing the prisoner that he was acquitted on appeal. Biddle, it will be remembered, was convicted last January on a charge of fraud, preferred by the Judge and District Attorney, arising out of a civil suit in connection with the leasing of the Chinese Grand Stand to Chinese for gambling purposes. He was refused a rehearing by the Judge and held a prisoner by the Court, pending his appeal, which he has now won, but at the cost of facing the world anew as a completely ruined man, his property destroyed or all gone, he himself a bankrupt, while his wife died from the shock of his wrongful conviction as a felon. He had extraordinary powers conferred by Congress upon the Court to dispense with juries or assessors and to entrust the most vital questions, involving life and property to the tender mercies, prejudices and fallible judgment of one man in this case largely to blame for the terrible injustice done to the unhappy ex-manager of the Metropole Hotel. Even though the mills of the law have ground the prisoner to powder, as it were, in this cruel way, the Chinese gambling syndicate has not yet got back its money, which Biddle has quite ready to repay, if he had not been arraigned upon the criminal charge which the Court of Appeal has now pronounced to have been false and the prisoner wrongfully convicted. No further particulars are given in the cablegram from his lawyer, Mr. Lammie, who proceeded straight to the States to fight the case. It remains to be seen what reparation the American Government will now try to make. But so far the District Court officials say they will not take any notice of the telegram or move until they get official advice and specific instructions from America.

This is the second original case of importance in which Judge Wilfley has been completely overruled by the superior courts at home—the other one being that of Price for the alleged attempted shooting—*China Gazette*.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 7th at 12.05 p.m. the barometer is rising over N. China, and falling in Japan.

A depression appears to be passing from E. Macchuria to the N. part of the Sea of Japan. The depression, probably, a typhoon, which was situated to the Southward of the Bonin Islands yesterday, has moved Northwards and is now to the N.E. of the Group.

Pressure is higher over Central China.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh to gale.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

The hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Oil Guild (2 years) £100

Church Parade Volunteer Camp 57.35

Millway Church Parade Cathedral 5.03

Thank Offering 10.00

Sums under \$5 2.50

## THE PROSECUTION OF THE "KOREA DAILY NEWS."

MR. BETHELL'S COMMENTS.

The *Korea Daily News* published the following editorial article on Oct. 22:—We had not intended to make any comment upon this case (T. E. King v. E. T. Bethell) which concluded so suddenly and unexpectedly on Tuesday of last week. We felt that no remarks which we might make would be of benefit to anybody and silence seemed to us to be the simplest resort. However, as we find that the result of this trial and the proper meaning of the charges on which this trial was based have been greatly distorted at the hands of the Japanese correspondents in Seoul, who supply the world with the greater part of 'news' of Korea, we owe it to ourselves to correct the erroneous impressions which have already obtained publicity. The foreign newspapers published in Japan have published translations from their vernacular contemporaries wherein it is alleged that the proprietor of the *Korea Daily News* was reprimanded by the British Consular Court in Seoul, was heavily fined, and was told that a repetition of his offence would lead to his deportation. And so now we give the text of the judgment of the Court. It is as follows:—

"Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, 1907. Ernest Thomas Bethell of Seoul comes personally before this Court and acknowledges his self to owe to our Sovereign Lord King Edward the sum of three hundred pounds sterling to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition herein induced.

E. T. BETHELL.

Before me.

HENRY COCKBURN,

Judge.

The condition of the within-written recognisance is such that if the within named Ernest Thomas Bethell be of good behaviour for the term of six calendar months now next ensuing then the said recognisance shall be void but otherwise shall remain in full force."

At law, this judgment is incontrovertible; but we may remark en passant that it is rendered in accordance with Orders in Council whose antiquity, in comparison with the rapid developments in the Far East during the past forty years, command respect. It will be remembered that, as recently as February of this year, some new Orders in Council were promulgated dealing particularly with the conduct of newspapers published under the privileges of extrajurisdiction in the Far East. A very conservative contemporary, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, in publishing this Order, described it as aimed directly at the *Korea Daily News*, after many months the *Japan Mail* and the *Seoul Press* heard of this Order and rejoiced in print, and we, in reply, said that we had nothing to fear. In this respect, we were right; the new Order in Council was so specific that we found no difficulty in keeping within its provisions; but, to our surprise, the procedure of the Court backed back to ancient Orders in Council which cannot in equity be held to fairly apply to present conditions. We were found guilty of having published matter which in the opinion of the Judge might lead to a disturbance of the public peace. The Judge decided that we had done so and the proprietor of the *Korea Daily News* was accordingly bound over to repeat the offence for six months. All of this is in accordance with law and the decision of the Judge is absolute and final; so that even if we had wished to protest, we could not have had any recourse. We have one point to criticise and, upon this we think we shall command the sympathy of all who have hitherto believed in the British right of free speech. During the trial, it is significant to note that the Prosecutor, who was, we are convinced, acting at the instigation of the Japanese authorities here, made not the slightest attempt to disprove any of the statements which formed the basis of the charges against us. Put in a nutshell, the charge against us is that we have in publishing news of the trouble in the interior which our accounts have not disproved, and which we have every reason to believe are true in fact and in detail, have offended King Edward VII. and the effect of the judgment will be that, for a period of six months, this newspaper will be gagged; and therefore no further reports of Japanese reverses can be published in our columns.

## INCOME: \$10 PER MINUTE.

ROCKEFELLER'S REVENUE FROM HIS STANDARD OIL COMPANY STOCK.

The following tabulated statement compiled from figures adduced by Deputy Attorney General Kellogg at the hearing in the Oil Trust suit in New York serves to show, approximately, the enormous wealth of John D. Rockefeller, in Standard Oil stock alone, and his income per year, month, day, hour and minute from this source. He has, of course, other sources of revenue which the average man would regard as more than adequate to meet the requirements of a millionaire:—

Standard Oil Company's capital, 1906	97,150,000
Shares owned by John D. Rockefeller	256,854
Standard Oil Company's capital, 1906	97,150,000
Shares owned by John D. Rockefeller	256,854
Value at to-day's price, \$142 a share	36,500,760
Value in May 1907, \$842 a share (record price)	213,701,718
Shrinkage in value since May, 1907	105,807,958
Dividends paid by company, 1906	308,350,490
In 1907 inclusive	80,173,145
John D. Rockefeller's share	80,173,145
Rockefeller's yearly average income from Standard Oil	9,017,620
Rockefeller's average income from Standard Oil per month	835,140
Rockefeller's average income from Standard Oil per day	27,638
Rockefeller's average income from Standard Oil per hour	1,160
Rockefeller's average income from Standard Oil per minute	19

## GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Imperial Edicts, of which there has been a plethora of late, are not infrequently windows through which one may discern something of the workings of that inscrutable mystery—the Oriental mind. If any one were able to comprehend for himself and to explain to others what these utterances really mean, and—most important—what they do not mean, he might well claim to be qualified to write a history of contemporary China from the inside, instead of commenting in general terms upon apparent phenomena from the outside. The Chinese mind is deeply saturated with reverence for "Li" or Reason. All that is necessary to win popular approval for any action, or course of action, is to show that it "has li," and there is an end of argument. On this account the typical Imperial Edict is a skillful blend of historic allusion, philosophical comment, caustic criticism, stern commands, and more or less impassioned exhortations. Often it becomes necessary to hint at the palms days of Yan and Shun, to suggest that the wisdom of the Han and the Tang has provided for the present emergency, but that the current age (as Confucius testified) is degenerate and must be brought up to the ancient standard before there can be hope of improvement. Thus the way is cleared for an incidental mention of the particular theme in hand, which, in these strenuous times, is generally that of finding means to adapt China to its new environment. That there is so much difficulty in accomplishing this desirable end is perceived to be due to some positive or negative defect on the part of officials or the people, or of both. This is the point at which Imperial Edicts become luminous. Perhaps few such scathing indictments of the Chinese are anywhere to be found in contemporary literature as may be culled from the columns of the *Peking Gazette*, where there is generally no hesitation in calling a spade a spade. Whenever there is handed in a particularly mordant memorial complaining of evil practices which it is alleged are at once ruining and disgracing the country, the awesome and inaccessible Shadow who "edits" the *Gazette* frequently appears to take delight in citing its exact terms, neither modifying nor misquoting them. By what process are these "spirits" to be lured from their vain depths? By the familiar legal process known as Injunction. Two objects are to be accomplished—to show what is the matter, and—to order somebody to do something—or not to do something—after which peace and tranquillity will resume their interrupted royal tale.

A sheaf of decrees issued at the end of September and the beginning of October will show how deftly and effectively these objects may be accomplished. The first one deals with the chronic troubles between Chinese and Bannermen to which it is now sought to put an end. The evils which have accrued from centuries of pauperizing the Manchus are mentioned, the positive measures to be taken to provide them land instead of pensions are alluded to, and then see how strongly the whole matter is dealt with in a few sweeps of a bamboo pen: "The Ministry of Finance is commanded to have ready the required money for this work, and let there be no delay or racial distinctions. Let each one help us in our object to treat all our subjects with equal kindness and clemency." The next example is from a decree of the same date dealing with the novel and unexploited theme of local self-government for the people. There is to be, we are told, an "Imperial Assembly" to "discuss affairs of State," of which "the people" have not been supposed or intended to know anything. Now, how is the wide and fatuous chasm between ignorance and intelligent discussion to be bridged? All that is wanted is "nobility of thought" and "patriotic aims." How are these to be obtained? "The people must first be educated and taught that they must cultivate loyalty to Sovereign and love for country as the ground-work for knowledge; for without education how can the people obtain knowledge and without being given the opportunity for local self government how can they obtain the requisite experience to govern the whole country?" They must, moreover, eschew all evil thoughts that may lead the country into trouble and unrest. Another decree of the same fruitful day was designed "to prepare for the Constitution." After pointing out that the scheme is due to the initiative of the Sovereign—a fact which must be impressed on the minds of all—the proclamation continues: "There must not be any misapprehensions on the subject. Officials have the right of government and direction of the affairs of the people, and they must work diligently and earnestly in explaining to those around them the right and proper path that should be taken by all."

Finally, even the fresh and inexhaustible "Missionary question" lends itself to the same treatment. Explanation, denunciation, exhortation and command follow in their wonted sequence. It would be difficult to conceive a higher ideal than is contained in the closing injunction, "Let there be no attempt on the part of the authorities to be improperly influenced by one side or the other. Let the judgments given out be so made that they will be joyfully recognized by all the litigants as impartial and accepted by us as just decisions." The world would like to believe that the simplicity of these homilies is equalled by their sincerity, and that their reception will be marked with the same complete absence of worldly wisdom that their tone predicates in their authors. No unbidden doubts would then arise as to the practicability of local self-government for an Asiatic race in the stage of social development which the Chinese have attained; and the prospect of persuading every Chinese official to take "the right and proper path" would appear more easy than it does from time to time in existing circumstances. The appearance of these Edicts, however, indicates that we are now on the edge of a reformation; when full effect shall be given to them, we shall then be well in the midst of the new China.—*N. C. D. Jones*.

## TORRENT OF ALIEN BLOOD.

THE WORLD MENACE OF JAPAN.

In the current issue of the *Cosmopolitan* Professor Goldwin Smith contributes an article in his usual illuminating style on "The World Menace of Japan." He says in part:

The question as to the admission of Japanese is common to Canada and the United States. But in the case of Canada the settlement of the question rests with the Imperial government, which remains supreme in all things, neither the Dominion as a whole nor any one of its provinces having anything analogous to state rights; though the Imperial government always feels itself morally bound to pay attention to colonial opinion. What, in the case of the United States, are the relative powers of the Federal government and the government of the state, it is for American jurists to decide. What seems certain is that there can be domestic legislation by treaty with a foreign power, though domestic legislation may follow as the necessary consequence of a treaty. When, for instance, the French emperor made a commercial treaty with Great Britain and carried it into effect, though rather questionably, by his autocratic edict, the edict, not the treaty, was the legislative act.

CANNOT EXCLUDE JAPS.

The admission of Japanese to Canada can hardly be in some degree to affect the question regarding their admission to the Pacific States of the union. But admitted to Canada the Japanese, if their government insists upon it, apparently must be, the relations between Great Britain and Japan being what they now are. This Anglo-Japanese alliance is the last outcome of the anti-Russian policy of England, which dates from the Crimean war, a war into which England was practically drawn by three men, each of them with a motive of his own, that of Palmerston being antagonism to Lord Aberdeen; that of Sir Stratford Canning, resentment for a personal affront received from the Russian court; that of the emperor of the French, military glory for his throne and perhaps the assertion of his place in the circle of royalties, by whom he had been treated rather as a parvenu.

LIMITED TO MALES.

If the Japanese and Chinese are to be admitted at all, it would seem that they must be admitted freely. The exaction of a large fine on admission prevents them from bringing their wives, thus limiting the immigration to the male sex, to which obviously there is grave objection. Americans, it seems, are beginning to look with misgiving at this vast influx of immigration which, especially in great cities, the centres of politics and the press, must presently tell on the character of the nation, and, through its character, on its institutions.

NO CONSTITUTION PERFECT.

No political constitution is perfect or will wear forever. Time, the great innovator, impairs if you do not mend. Franklin saw defects in the work of the founders, though he kept his doubts to himself. The adoption of Montesquieu's erroneous theory of separation between the legislative and executive spheres has interfered with the production of trained statesmen. Worse than this, the nation has been divided into two organized parties, formed upon principles now largely belonging to the past, yet still carrying on a perpetual war for power and place. But the Republic has been upheld by the character of its people. A short residence in a country town has been enough to reassure an observer who had felt misgiving about the political stability of the Republic. The character of the people was American, but how much more diluted it will bear, especially with elements so alien politically and generally so opposed to republican government as the Semitic, the Calabrian, the Chinese, and the Japanese, it would be difficult to say. The public schools, if they may be said, will accomplish the assimilation in time. But this will take time, and the assimilation, after all, may be rather intellectual than political or moral.

TORRENT OF ALIEN BLOOD.

When the fathers of the Republic opened an asylum for humanity, they were perhaps thinking more of the unfortunate and the persecuted than of this torrent of alien blood. The immigration question is, in fact, the most serious that is before the American people, touching, as it does, the very life of the nation. Manual labour of certain kinds and domestic service it seems necessary to import. A native American, it may be assumed, seldom handles pick or spade. At the time of the Molly Maguire riots a visit to the disturbed district at once satisfied the inquirer that the disturbance was foreign. Rarely or only under peculiar circumstances apparently is the native American woman seen in domestic service. A large immigration element therefore there must be. But it ought, if possible, to be so regulated as to prevent it from affecting the national character.

RESTRAINT OF CIVILIZATION.

On the native American population the restraints common to all highly civilized races are no doubt taking effect, limiting its increase, and, of course, its assimilating power.

As to the Japanese, little more than half a century has passed since Commodore Perry, according them with republican franchises, reunited them to the family of nations. The military and commercial features of Western civilization they have fully made their own, some of the commercial feature rather too fully, as those who have had dealings with them and contrast their character with that of the Chinese know. But in tastes and habits, in moral, social, domestic and political notions and ideals, the Japanese still seem to differ essentially from the people of the west. There is something even in the character of the victor, of which they have been making so splendid a display, different from that of the ordinary victor. It has an air of fanatical self-devotion that reminds one of the three ligaments of Timur, who, when ordered to prove to a stranger their devotion by committing suicide in different ways, at once obeyed. In the moulding of Japanese character, religion has not played the part which Christianity as a moral system has played in moulding the character of Christian nations. National feeling, since Japan has emerged from feudalism and become a nation, is evidently very strong, and will be a basis and source of renewal in their mother country. A mixed community of whites and yellows could, therefore, hardly be a success.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**WANTED for a HIGHWAY ROBBERY** on Plantation Road, Peak, at 2.20 p.m. on 6th instant.

A man 5 feet 4 inches in height between 25 or 30 years of age, slight scars on face, looks like a cook or a house boy, dressed in dark blue cotton jacket and dark trousers, shoes and rather neat in appearance. Hongkong, 7th Nov., 1907. [978]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

MONDAY,

the 11th November, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

15 Cases MARGARINE,  
40 Cases PURE LUCCA OIL,  
9 Cases SALT, JAMS, JELLIES,  
10,000 MESSALINA CIGARS,  
10,000 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,  
&c., &c., &c.;  
AND  
One Case SERGE.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1907. [979]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESIA."

Captain Bahle, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1907. [977]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SYRIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1907. [972]

## COMMERCIAL.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2.01
Do. demand	2.01
Do. 4 months sight	2.01 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	5.16
America—Bank T.T.	5.16
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.12
India T.T.	154
Do. demand	154
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore T.T.	12 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	102 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	124 1/2

6 months sight L/C	2.11
10 days sight San Francisco & New York	2.12
1 months sight do.	2.12
10 days sight Brindley and Melbourne	2.12
4 months sight France	2.07
6 months sight do.	2.06
4 months sight Germany	2.18
4 1/2 Silver	27 1/2
Bank of England rate	6 1/2
Market rate	6 1/2
Bank of France	23 1/2
Sovereign	9.58

## OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New	840/800
" Old	840/800
" Older	850/800
" Oldest	1,000/1,050

Per chest

Patna New

" Old

Benares New

" Old

Per bag (Paper)

## Intimations

THE

ROBINSON PIANO  
CO., LD.

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE

STOCK OF

HIGH-CLASS  
PIANOS

AT

25 % Discount

For CASH.

To make room for New  
Season's Models.



Hongkong, 5th November 1907. [98]

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD

"SCOTCH"

WHEN YOU TASTE IT YOU WILL

APPRECIATE THE MANY GOOD

QUALITIES

OR

D. &amp; J. McCALLUM'S

"PERFECTION"

WHISKY.

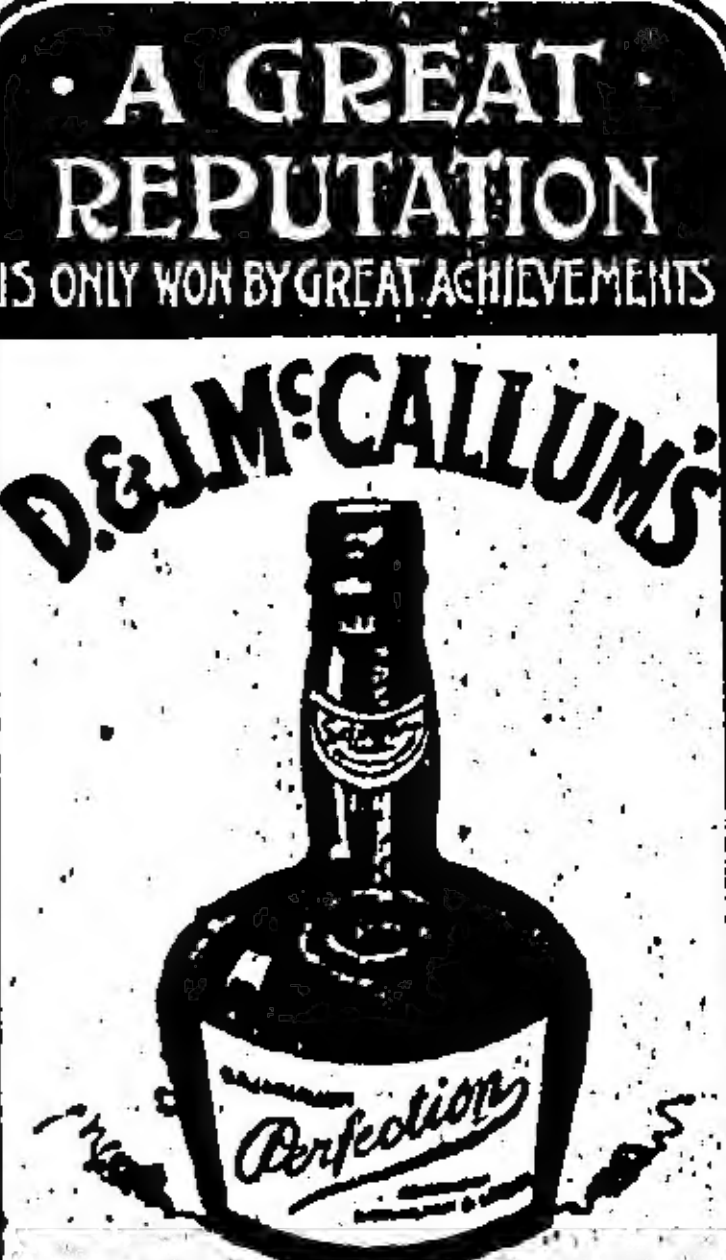
IT IS ALL SCOTCH AND THE BEST OF

ALL SCOTCH.

WHAT MORE NEED BE SAID?

YOUR WINE MERCHANT HAS IT OR

WILL GET IT FOR YOU.



PERFECTION  
SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION  
FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY  
FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE  
OF ITS CONSUMERS.

That is Why

WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS  
PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS  
SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY &  
FLAVOUR.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,











## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. PERCENT LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$11,750,000 \$12,750,000	\$1,797,167	{ £1.15/- for 4-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 3/2 3/16 = \$16.04	51 %	{ \$60 \$55 now issue London £75
National Bank of China, Limited	9,925	£7	£6	\$12,735 \$300,000	\$71,393	\$3 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	£50	£50	\$1,560,000 \$219,038 \$41,919	none	\$20 for 1906	8 %	\$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	11,000	£15	£5	\$1,235,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204,444	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.65	6 %	Tls. 73 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	£100	\$3,000,000 \$450,497 £135,137.15/-	\$1,450,400	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 add interim of \$30 to 1906	51 %	\$780
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$80,000 \$159,143 \$1,988	\$394,320	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	72 %	\$165
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616	\$562,980	\$1 and bonus \$2 for 1905	92 %	\$87 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£50	£50	\$1,250,483	1435,236	\$40 for 1905	13 %	\$310
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$264,038 \$56,988	\$565	\$1 for 1906	61 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$550,000 \$86,989	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.1.1907	101 %	\$37 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$30,000 \$110,000 \$186,989	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	61 %	\$30 1/2 and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	6,000	£5	£5	\$60,000 \$270,000	£1,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 3/2 3/16 = \$7.24 per share	32 %	{ \$41 sellers \$39 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372 \$400,000	Tls. 13,397	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1907	12 %	{ Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 50 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,871	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907	41 %	43/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$32,957 Tls. 118,000	1137	{ \$1.00/- for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50/-	41 %	\$22 buyers \$10 1/2 buyers
Toku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 41,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	121 %	Tls. 48 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	£100	£100	\$450,000	19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	71 %	\$104
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	£100	£100	none	18,935	\$1 for 1907	...	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	1,000	£50	£50	\$100,000	18,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	41 %	Tls. 85 sellers
<b>Mining.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$110,000 \$26,011	£12,346	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	21 %	Tls. 14 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$50,000 £4,873	£11,338	...	...	19 buyers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fairwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	\$4,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	\$100,000 \$23,152 \$30,000	3,047	Interim of £2 for six months ending June 30th '07	6 %	67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	\$100,000 \$50,000	149,180	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 %	\$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 %	Tls. 74
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	81 %	Tls. 102 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$10,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	25,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000	320,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$75,184	39,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	\$60,000 \$36,075	110,935	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$250,000	356,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	71 %	196
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$208,386	\$1,567	80 cents for 1906	71 %	\$104 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	£50	£50	\$50,000 none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	71 %	Tls. 101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	7,500	£50	£50	none	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	81 %	\$48
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$60,000	\$14,409	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton & Textile Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	112 %	Tls. 52
Lau-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	81 %	Tls. 90
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	172 %	Tls. 280 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£12/6	£12/6	£1,299	£68	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	161
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	1053	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1904	...	\$102 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 50 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 15.2.05	...	56 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$115,000	1855	80 cents for 1906	81 %	\$91
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7 1/2	£6	\$15,000	\$2,074	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$161
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	81 %	\$111
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	112 %	\$104 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	12,953	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	61 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	\$125,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 4-year ending June 30th '07	91 %	\$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$165,000	14,312	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$25 1/2 buyers
Matsumoto & Co., Ltd.	35,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,663	Tls. 10,374	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907	91 %	Tls. 315 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	81 %	\$12 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	...	...	...	\$2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	...	...	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	74 %	Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 36 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 3,334	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 65 buyers
Shanghai-Sum-tin-Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	91 %	Tls. 108 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)	...	Tls. 315 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 241,914	Interim of 1/3 for account 1907 (new)	...	110
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	428	None	...	\$58
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	40 cents for year ending 31.5.7	61 %	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	\$12 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	\$1,350	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 219.8 on 100 Founders share 1907 and 11.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	71 %	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1907	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Mails.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"  
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Marmora*, due in London on 28th December, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 12th November, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with one of the Company's Australian steamers, bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOKIN* ..... 26th Nov.S.S. *POLYNESIA* ..... 10th Dec.S.S. *TOURANE* ..... 24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1907.

## Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

## DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES

KASTMAN'S

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

Telephone 256.

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904.

The Whisky of Great Age

**DEWAR'S**

IMPERIAL

Imperial Institute  
John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

Sole Agents. BUMANN &amp; BERBLINGER.

15, 16 &amp; 17, Connaught Road Central.

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